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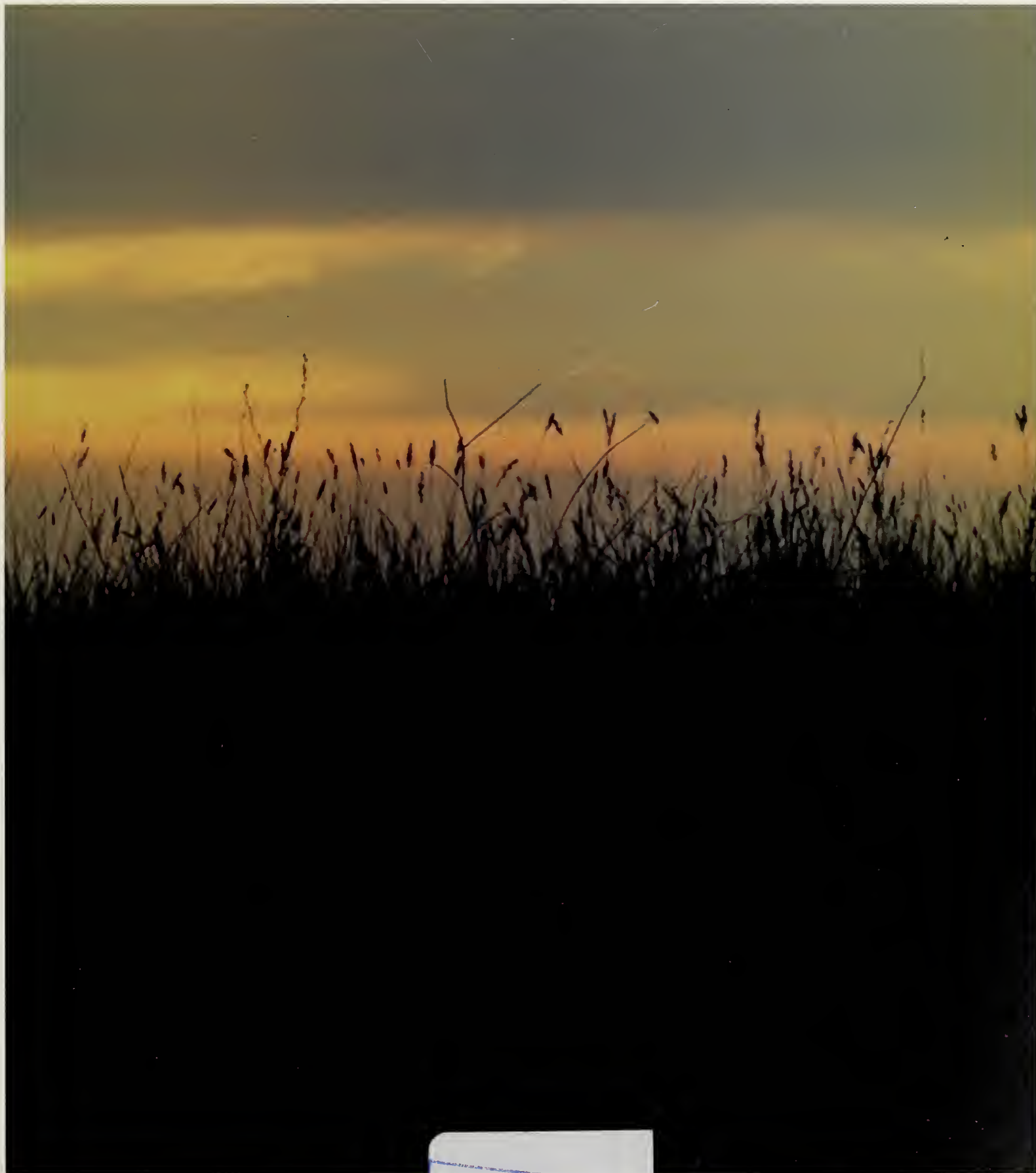
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Farm Service Agency

The Conservation Reserve Program



USDA United States
Department of
Agriculture

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USDA Photo #96CS3360

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The Conservation Reserve Program

Innovation in Environmental Improvement

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) is the Federal Government's single largest environmental improvement program—and one of its most effective. Today, the CRP is safeguarding millions of acres of American topsoil from erosion, increasing wildlife habitat, and protecting ground and surface water by reducing water runoff and sedimentation. Countless lakes, rivers, ponds, and streams are cleaner and more vital in part because of the CRP.

Even more impressive, CRP's success is accomplished through voluntary partnerships between individuals and Government. Instead of compelling participation, the program provides incentives and assistance to farmers and ranchers for establishing valuable conservation practices that have a beneficial impact on resources both on and off the farm. It encourages farmers to voluntarily plant permanent covers of grass and trees on land that is subject to erosion, where vegetation can improve water quality or provide food and habitat for wildlife. This use of voluntarism helps make the CRP one of the most effective Federal conservation programs in operation today.



Wildlife Benefits

The combined size of new wildlife habitats established by the CRP is twice as large as the National Wildlife Refuge System and all State-owned wildlife areas in the contiguous 48 States combined. As a result, the CRP ranks as one of America's most successful wildlife conservation efforts.

Under the CRP, the U.S. Department of Agriculture has consolidated large blocks of land with undisturbed vegetation, creating vital space where wild populations can breed and expand.

The program encourages diverse covers of natural grasses and other plantings, with the specific aim of sheltering and feeding as great a variety of wildlife as possible.

In the Prairie States, for instance, the program emphasizes requirements for idle grass cover, thus providing local species with the habitats most in short supply. While most of the land enrolled was accepted under criteria aimed at protecting highly erodible soil, program acres also include cropped wetlands, flood plains, and riparian areas, offering diverse and unique habitats important to many wildlife species.

The results have been noteworthy. Since its inception in 1986, the CRP has produced a number of dramatic improvements in the health and size of wildlife populations.

The U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has documented the following successes:

- An increase in wild duck nesting populations of over 3 million in the Dakotas and Montana—thus benefitting recreational hunters throughout a dozen states along the Central Flyway;
- Increases in grasshopper sparrow, lark, bunting, and eastern meadowlark populations;
- The doubling of ring-necked pheasant populations in Minnesota, North Dakota, South Dakota and Ohio, and the tripling of the pheasant harvest in Montana;
- The reappearance of long-absent prairie chickens in Texas, due to increased feeding, nesting and brood habitats (prairie chickens and the Columbian sharp-tailed grouse, both endangered species, have made dramatic recoveries across their former ranges, in part due to the CRP);
- New CRP habitats in the Northern Great Plains in use by 75 different species of birds;
- In the Western States, notable increases in populations of big game such as elk, mule deer, white-tailed deer, and pronghorn.



Wild tom turkeys battle during mating season on CRP land .

USDA Photo #95CS3655



USDA Photo #95CS3634

Prairie chickens, pheasant, and elk are among the many wild species benefiting from CRP practices.



USDA Photo #95CS3636

USDA Photo #94CS4146





Tree Planting Benefits

Since 1986, CRP has helped farmers plant 2.5 million acres of trees, providing numerous environmental benefits.

Besides providing food and shelter for wildlife, tree plantings help cleanse runoff water of silt and pollutants, protecting and improving streams. They replenish water tables, conserve and stabilize soil, reduce flooding, and enhance wildlife habitat.

Trees prevent the erosion of streambanks, increase oxygen levels, reduce so-called greenhouse gases, clean pollutants from the air, reduce evaporation rates, and provide shade and buffers against high winds.

USDA's Farm Service Agency (FSA) expects the vast majority of CRP acres planted with trees to remain forested long after the contracts expire, providing important conservation and environmental benefits for decades to come.



A Photo

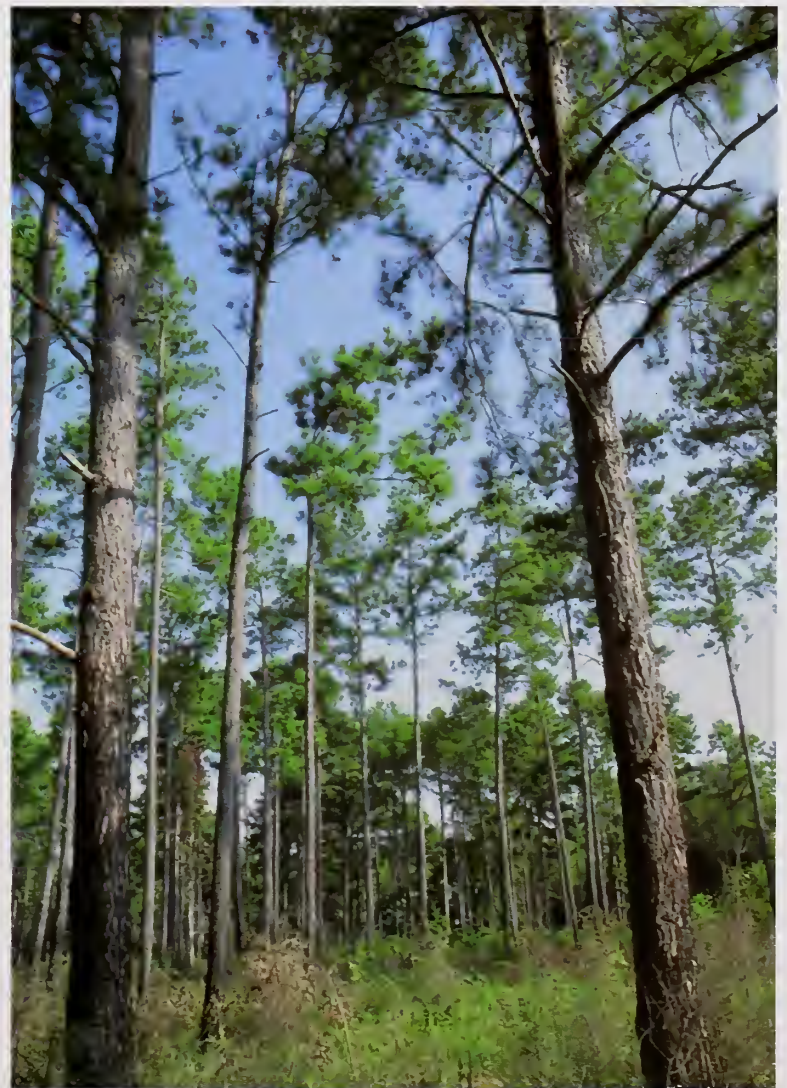
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FSA Photo

USDA Photo #96CS2879



Water Quality Benefits

Converting highly erodible and/or environmentally sensitive cropland to permanent vegetative cover under the CRP has created significant improvements in water quality across the Nation.

According to the Natural Resources Conservation Service (NRCS), each acre under CRP contract reduces erosion by an average of 19 tons of topsoil a year. This improves the quality of water in streams, lakes, and other bodies of water—not only by reducing sediment, but also by reducing the amount of nutrients and pesticides swept into bodies of water along with America's valuable topsoil.

On top of this, producers who enroll acreage in CRP greatly reduce their application of pesticides and nutrients on these acres, largely eliminating CRP lands as a source of runoff containing excess agricultural pesticides and nutrients.

Additional benefits from sedimentation reduction include:

- Lower water treatment costs;
- Lower sediment removal costs;
- Reduced flood damage;
- Improved aquatic and riparian area habitats;
- Larger and more diverse populations of aquatic wildlife;
- Increased water-based recreational values;
- Reduced maintenance costs for water navigation systems;
- Reductions in eutrophication or stagnation, resulting from lower levels of nutrients and pesticides.



USDA Photo #95CS4336



USDA Photo #95CS3416

Economic Benefits

The CRP's benefits go beyond environmental improvement. By idling highly erodible and environmentally sensitive cropland, the program has produced a wide range of economic benefits.

USDA economists estimate economic benefit ranges for the life of the initial 36.4-million-acre enrollment as:

Increases in net farm income	\$2.1 to \$6.3 billion
Value of future timber resources	\$3.3 billion
Preservation of soil productivity	\$0.6 - \$1.7 billion
Improved surface water quality	\$1.3 - \$4.2 billion
Reductions in damage from wind-blown dust	\$0.3 - \$0.9 billion
Enhanced small game hunting	\$1.9 - \$3.1 billion

In addition to the above, the U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service has estimated wildlife benefits of \$1.4 billion for water fowl hunting and \$4.1 billion for non-consumptive wildlife benefits, such as photography and bird and animal watching.



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History of the CRP

The Conservation Reserve Program (CRP) has its roots in the Soil Bank Act of 1956. At that time, with memories of the Dust Bowl of the 1930s still fresh, the Nation sought to prevent repeating the mistakes that had helped cause that great disaster.

Recognizing that eroding cropland had to be protected, and seeking to head off the destructive effects of overproduction of major crops, Congress authorized the USDA to enter into long-term conservation contracts with producers and landowners. The Department shared the cost of converting cropland from production to protective vegetative cover.

Over its 10-year life, the Soil Bank Program diverted 28.7 million acres to conservation practices on 306,000 farms. It was followed by two similar long-term contract programs, the Cropland Conservation Program, authorized in 1962, and the Cropland Adjustment Program, enacted in 1965.

In the early and mid-1970s, the prices of farm commodities rose significantly, due to diminished stocks and increased export demand. U.S. producers responded by planting on marginal cropland and by breaking out and planting crops on range and pasture lands. This activity continued until the early 1980s, when overproduction and a strengthening U.S. dollar depressed prices, causing farm income to

fall to its lowest level since the 1930s.

By this time, also, public concern had begun to grow over the damage caused by agricultural erosion and water runoff carrying sediment, nutrients, and chemicals into streams, rivers, lakes, and other bodies of water.

The USDA released studies at that time reporting that the Nation's cropland was eroding and suffering soil losses at a rate exceeding 3 billion tons per year. Wildlife was also affected. Intensive farming and the widespread conversion of fallow land to production had destroyed habitats for many species, leading to declining populations.

In 1985 Congress passed the Food Security Act of 1985 (1985 Act) to address these issues. Title XII of the Act established the Conservation Reserve Program, or CRP. A voluntary long-term cropland retirement program, the CRP provides participants (farm owners, operators or tenants) with an annual per-acre rent plus half the cost of establishing a permanent land cover (usually grass or trees). In exchange, the participant retires highly erodible or environmentally sensitive cropland from production for 10 to 15 years.

The enrollment mandate established in the 1985 Act was 40-45 million acres. By the end of the 1990 crop year, USDA had enrolled 33.9 million acres.



A ruined prairie farm (left)—one of countless Dust Bowl victims of erosion and huge dust storms such as the one depicted above.

USDA Photo #COL-3603

The primary goal of the CRP during 1986-89 was to reduce soil erosion on highly erodible cropland. Secondary objectives included protecting the Nation's longrun capability to produce food and fiber, reducing sedimentation, improving water quality, fostering wildlife habitat, curbing the production of surplus commodities, and providing income support for farmers.

The 1990 Act

The Food, Agriculture, Conservation, and Trade Act of 1990 (1990 Act) extended the CRP enrollment period through 1995 and broadened the program's focus to include improving water quality and other environmental goals.

From 1991 to 1995, an additional 2.5 million acres were enrolled, bringing total enrollment to 36.4 million acres in 1993.

Subsequent appropriations legislation and budget reconciliation vehicles prohibited further enrollment or reduced the authorized enrollment level, effectively capping CRP enrollment at 38 million acres through 1995.

A New Direction

In December 1994, USDA announced a new emphasis on environmental improvement. CRP participants would be allowed to release all or part of the eligible contract acreage before the contract expiration date without incurring a penalty, provided certain provisions were met. This allowed the replacement of early released contract acreage with land yielding greater environmental benefits.

The new early release opportunity was available to all acreage enrolled during the first 12 sign-ups, with the exception of land devoted to certain high-priority conservation practices and land located within 100 feet of bodies of water.

The released acreage was to be replaced with land meeting more rigorous standards for soil control, water quality, tree-planting, or wildlife habitat benefits. Because of the large water quality benefits of filter strips and riparian buffers next to water bodies, the Department encouraged their enrollment with a bonus incentive payment equal to 10 percent of the annual rental rate.



USDA Photo #83CS0334

Intensive farming on marginal land accelerated soil loss in the 1970s.

To ensure that environmentally sensitive acreage remained under contract, both 1995 and 1996 early release opportunities were subject to certain constraints. The following acreages were not eligible for early release:

- Land with an erodibility index of greater than 15;
- Land under a CRP easement;
- Land within 100 feet of a body of water;
- Land devoted to selected high-priority environmental practices, such as grass waterways, filter strips, etc.

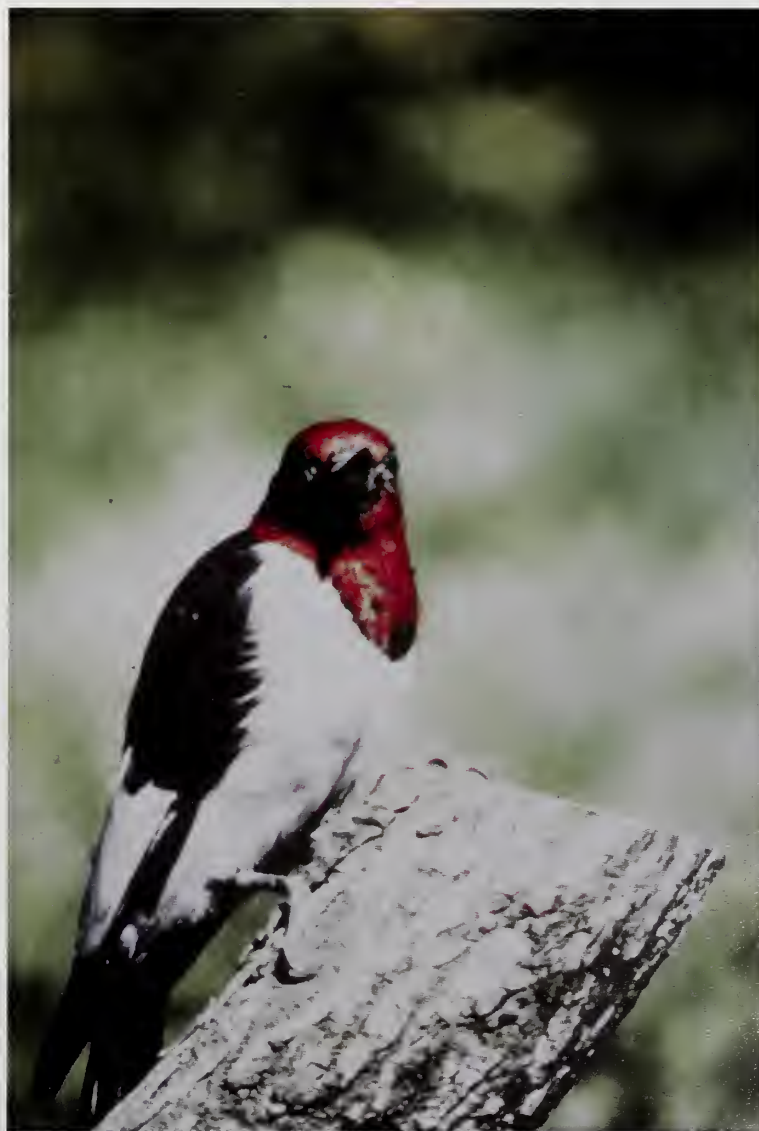
In 1995, USDA approved the early release of approximately 684,000 acres from CRP contracts, allowed 1-year extensions of contracts due to expire in 1995 — under the same terms and conditions — and held a replacement sign-up opportunity for the early-out acres with more environmentally sensitive cropland. For 1996, USDA announced a second early release opportunity, applicable only to contracts expiring in 1996, and another 1-year extension of expiring contracts.

The 1996 Act

In April 1996, President Clinton signed into law the Federal Agriculture Improvement and Reform Act (1996 Act), further amending the 1985 Act and confirming the CRP's new focus. The new law continued the CRP at a maximum enrollment of 36.4 million acres at any one time through 2002, and authorized producers to withdraw certain lands from the CRP at any time, subject to 60-day notice to USDA.

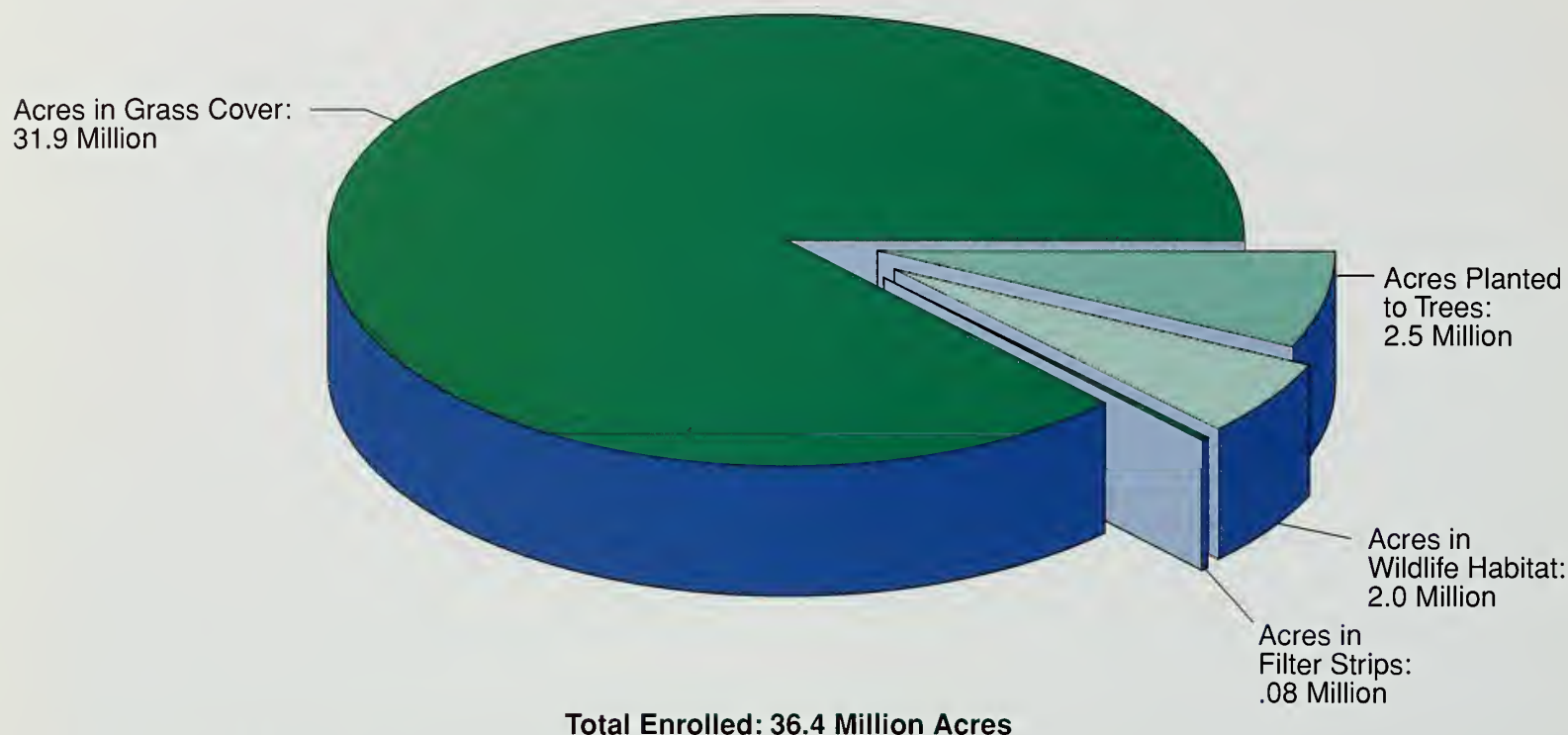


USDA Photo #94CS4264



USDA Photo #95CS3637

Total Acreage Divided by Major Practice



(Total reflects some overlap in classification.)

The CRP Today

As of October 1, 1996, a total of 36,422,772 acres had been enrolled in the CRP, with 32,956,477 acres idled by the program at that time.

The current enrollment number is less than the total enrollment figure because of the loss of the following:

- Acres previously terminated by producers under contract;
- Early release acres;
- Acres of expired contracts;
- Contracts terminated due to participant noncompliance with contract terms and conditions.

Of the total acreage enrolled, 2.5 million acres are planted to trees and 2 million acres are converted to wildlife practices, including wildlife habitat and special shallow water areas. In addition, there are now roughly 8,500 miles of CRP filter strips along bodies of water, and 32.3 million CRP acres devoted to grass cover.

Annual CRP payments amount to approximately \$1.8 billion, an average of approximately \$50.00 per enrolled acre. The NRCS estimates that annual reductions in topsoil loss for acres under contract amount to 700 million tons, or an average of 19 tons per enrolled acre. This is a 21-percent decrease in erosion on cropland compared to the pre-CRP erosion rate.

After a hiatus of more than 3 years, USDA held a 13th CRP sign-up during September 1995, to replace approximately 684,000 acres released early in June 1995.

To achieve the highest environmental benefits relative to the cost of the new 10- to 15-year contracts, bids were ranked by an environmental benefits index.

Significant changes from earlier sign-ups included:

- Cropland eligibility criteria were modified from past sign-ups.
- Producers were given open access to information on how the environmental benefits index was calculated and on the maximum rental payment the Government would accept for their cropland based on their soil's productivity prior to submitting a bid. Applicants were free to request any rental amount, but bids that exceeded the bid cap were rejected, and bidding less than the cap increased one's likelihood of being accepted.
- State FSA Committees could use national standards to rank bids or tailor those standards to meet State goals. Colorado, Missouri, Nebraska, and Oregon chose to use their own standards.
- Filter strips and riparian buffer areas adjacent to water bodies along waterways were eligible for a 10-percent incentive payment to promote their enrollment.

A national ranking process determined the amount of acreage to be approved in each State, using an environmental benefits index comprised of five factors. Four factors quantified the potential environmental contributions of each parcel offered; the fifth factor was based on the Federal cost of enrolling each parcel.

The environmental factors considered included water quality protection (both ground water and surface water), creation of wildlife habitat, control of soil erodibility, and tree planting. The cost factor was based on the annual rental rates requested by each producer. These standards were also used for ranking bids in all the States but those four that developed their own ranking procedures.

For two bids with the same environmental score, the bid with the lower per-acre cost received a higher ranking in both the national and State ranking plans.

In addition, certain acres categorized as Environmental Priority (EP) bids (partial-field bids devoted exclusively to filter strips, shallow water areas for wildlife, field windbreaks, shelter belts, etc.) automatically received maximum environmental factor scores under both national and State ranking plans.



USDA Photo #96CS3270



The New Conservation Reserve Program

With the "New CRP," launched with the final rule published in the Federal Register on February 19, 1997, the Farm Service Agency begins a renewed effort to achieve the full potential of government-farmer conservation partnerships.

Only the most environmentally sensitive land, yielding the greatest environmental benefits, will be accepted into the program.

An Improved Environmental Benefits Index

The 36.4-million-acre congressionally mandated cap on enrollments is carried over from the previous program, meaning that the New CRP has authority to enroll only about 15 percent of the eligible cropland. To make the most of the program's potential, a new Environmental Benefits Index (EBI) was developed.

Erosion control remains a top priority, but now water quality and wildlife habitat improvement are also emphasized. The result is the largest and most comprehensive conservation program ever undertaken by the Government of the United States.

The new EBI will be used to select areas and acreages offering the greatest environmental benefits. It consists of the following factors:

- Wildlife habitat benefits
- Water quality benefits from reduced erosion, runoff, and leaching
- On-farm benefits of reduced erosion
- Long-term retention benefits
- Air-quality benefits from reduced wind erosion
- The land's location in a Conservation Priority Area, if applicable
- The cost of enrollment per acre

Conservation Priority Areas (CPAs) are regions targeted for CRP enrollment. The four national CPAs are the Long Island Sound region, the Chesapeake Bay and surrounding areas, an area adjacent to the Great Lakes, and the Prairie Pothole region. FSA State Committees may also designate up to 10 percent of a State's remaining cropland as a State Conservation Priority Area.

The Natural Resources Conservation Service is responsible for determining the relative environmental benefits of each acre offered for participation.

Cropped Wetlands Restoration

A vital part of the New CRP is its increased emphasis on the enrollment and restoration of cropped wetlands.

Cropped wetlands provide important habitat for migratory birds and other wildlife—especially many threatened and endangered species. Wetland acreage also filters out pollution and sedimentation and improves water quality, and it serves as an important flood control mechanism by attenuating and slowing down the flow of water. Healthy wetlands are vital to the recharging of underground aquifers.

The New CRP seeks to restore and expand America's wetland acreages for the health and enjoyment of current and future generations.

Environmental Improvement and Economic Growth

By returning less-vulnerable farmland to production, the New CRP's fresh approach maximizes both conservation and economic benefits, within the constraints of the acreage cap. And by accepting only the most environmentally sensitive land in relation to cost, the program makes optimum use of each taxpayer dollar to improve the environment.

The CRP's emphasis on cost-effectiveness and voluntary partnership with producers is exemplified by a number of provisions.

For example, land considered highly erodible under the conservation compliance provisions will be eligible. The New CRP assumes that operators of land sensitive enough to be regulated should have the opportunity to receive assistance.

Cropped wetlands and cropland associated with non-cropped wetlands are also eligible. Thus, a field close to wetland providing good wildlife nesting habitat may be considered for participation.

Continuous Sign-Up

For certain high-priority conservation practices yielding highly desirable environmental benefits, producers may sign up at any time, without waiting for an announced sign-up period. Continuous sign-up allows farmers and ranchers management flexibility in implementing certain conservation practices on their cropland. These practices are specially designed to achieve significant environmental benefits, giving participants a chance to help protect and enhance wildlife habitat, improve air quality, and improve the condition of America's waterways. These special practices are:

■ Filter Strips

Areas of grass, legumes, and other vegetation that filter runoff and waste water by trapping sediment, pesticides, organic matter, and other pollutants. Filter strips are planted on cropland at the lower edge of a field, or adjacent to bodies of water.

Filter strips are designed and managed to promote uniform depth of flow through the strip. The width and type of vegetation established in the filter area are determined by site conditions including soil type, land slope, and type of runoff entering the filter. Technical standards are set by the Natural Resources Conservation Service.

■ Riparian Buffers

Areas of trees and/or shrubs next to ponds, lakes, and streams that filter out pollutants from runoff as well as providing shade for fish and other wildlife. The vegetation's natural litter also provides food and shelter for valuable wildlife.

Riparian buffers are planted so that surface and subsurface runoff must filter through them before it reaches a pond, lake, or stream. The body of water can be permanent, or it may be filled with water only at certain times. Buffers can also be placed next to wetlands, such as marshy or swampy areas. In areas in which there are excessive amounts of sediment and pollution in runoff, an additional area of vegetation is placed uphill, next to the first.

■ Shelter Belts, Field Windbreaks, and Living Snow Fences

Belts of trees or shrubs planted in single or multiple rows. Such tree rows and hedges reduce wind erosion, improve air quality, protect growing plants, and provide food, shelter, and breeding territory for wildlife. They can also shelter structures and livestock. Field windbreaks prevent wind erosion; snow fences help manage snow.



Windbreaks reduce wind erosion, shield crops and buildings, and improve air quality.

USDA Photo #95CS5888

Shelter belts, windbreaks, and snow fences must be planted so as to reach full effectiveness within 20 years. Where natural precipitation is too low for the species planted, the participant must use moisture conservation or supplemental watering.

■ Grass Waterways

Channels, either natural or constructed, that are planted with suitable vegetation to protect soil from erosion. Grass waterways can help heal gullies and washouts, and greatly reduce loss of topsoil and the sedimentation of streams, ponds, and lakes.

Usually broad and shallow, waterways must have the capacity to carry the runoff of a 24-hour storm of the intensity that happens once every 10 years. In areas with prolonged water flows, high water tables, or seepage problems, a rock-lined center channel may be required.

■ Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife

Small areas whose purpose is providing cover and a water source for wildlife. Water is impounded using embankments, berms, or other methods, and surrounded by a small area planted with permanent cover.

■ Salt-Tolerant Vegetation

Vegetation planted to reclaim areas in which saline water is seeping to the surface. Planted areas upstream reduce the amount of water recharging the seep, and salt-tolerant plants reclaim the contaminated seepage area.

■ Certain EPA-Designated Wellhead Protection Areas

Wellhead Protection Areas help assure the safety of municipal water supplies drawn from wells. An appropriate State agency with an Environmental Protection Agency (EPA)-approved Wellhead Protection Program designates the area. Vegetation planted in an area surrounding the wellhead will help protect the water supply from contamination.

Unlike the general CRP program, sign-up for these special practices is open continuously.

Provided certain eligibility requirements are met, acreage is automatically accepted into the program at a per-acre rental rate not to exceed the Commodity Credit Corporation's maximum payment amount, based on site-specific soil productivity and local prevailing cash-equivalent rental rates.



USDA Photo #95CS4216

Filter strips remove excessive sedimentation and pollution from agricultural runoff.

Summary: 1st Through 12th CRP Sign-Ups

Total Bids Received	535,221
Total Acres for which Bids Were Received	55,850,341
Total Bids Contracted	375,202
Total Acres Contracted	36,423,395
Total Base Acreage Reduction	23,272,116
Estimated Total Annual Rental Payment	\$1,809,284,781
Average Rental Rate per Acre	\$49.67
Acres of Trees Contracted	2,487,752

Conservation Practices

1st Through 12th Sign-Ups

Practice Code	Practice	Acres	Cost	Cost/Acre
CP1	Establishment of permanent introduced grasses and legumes	21,385,848	\$804,720,253	\$37.63
CP2	Establishment of permanent native grasses	8,459,343	\$379,665,468	\$44.88
CP3	Tree planting	2,321,290	\$99,804,120	\$42.30
CP4	Permanent wildlife habitat	1,972,563	\$75,905,260	\$38.48
CP5	Field windbreak establishment	7,501	\$1,172,964	\$156.37
CP6	Diversions	83,516	\$832,825	\$9.97
CP7	Erosion control structure	38,088	\$1,981,313	\$52.02
CP8	Grass waterways	15,649	\$2,288,601	\$146.25
CP9	Shallow water areas for wildlife	14,027	\$1,429,591	\$101.92
CP10	Vegetative cover, grass - already established	2,010,940	\$69,585	\$0.00
CP11	Vegetative cover, trees - already established	84,793	\$39,258	\$0.00
CP12	Wildlife food plot	18,449	\$2,736	\$0.00
CP13	Vegetative filter strips	52,931	\$2,532,267	\$47.89
CP14	Bottomland timber establishment on wetlands	83,299	\$4,826,014	\$57.94
CP15	Establishment of permanent vegetative cover (contour grass strips)	635	\$33,466	\$52.70
CP16	Shelterbelt establishment	299	\$47,869	\$160.10
CP17	Living snow fences	26	\$2,822	\$108.54
CP18	Establishment of permanent vegetation to reduce salinity	5,297	\$130,180	\$24.58
CP19	Alley cropping	53	\$6,947	\$131.08

Bid and Contract Data

1st Through 12th Sign-Ups

STATE	NUMBER OF BIDS	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	ACRES CONTRACTED	RENTAL RATE	ANNUAL RENTAL
TOTAL	535,221	375,202	36,422,772	\$49.67	\$1,809,284,781
ALABAMA	12,787	10,113	573,190	\$42.62	\$24,428,081
ALASKA	71	40	25,348	\$36.62	\$928,312
ARKANSAS	4,734	3,418	260,006	\$48.73	\$12,669,755
CALIFORNIA	812	511	187,499	\$48.59	\$9,111,130
COLORADO	8,844	6,207	1,978,390	\$41.05	\$81,220,151
CONNECTICUT	11	1	10	\$50.00	\$500
DELAWARE	63	30	995	\$66.00	\$65,700
FLORIDA	3,599	2,497	134,860	\$41.69	\$5,622,822
GEORGIA	19,746	14,718	706,459	\$43.06	\$30,421,532
HAWAII	3	1	85	\$80.00	\$6,800
IDAHO	6,595	3,907	877,059	\$45.70	\$40,084,388
ILLINOIS	28,620	19,685	811,926	\$77.13	\$62,620,088
INDIANA	16,091	11,539	462,649	\$73.96	\$34,216,492
IOWA	49,982	35,666	2,224,818	\$82.31	\$183,130,968
KANSAS	41,240	31,020	2,937,863	\$52.82	\$155,183,524
KENTUCKY	10,938	8,102	451,317	\$59.31	\$26,769,111
LOUISIANA	2,319	1,785	146,571	\$44.06	\$6,457,573
MAINE	1,146	941	38,490	\$49.50	\$1,905,202
MARYLAND	1,036	707	20,392	\$72.94	\$1,487,282
MASSACHUSETTS	25	5	32	\$47.65	\$1,520
MICHIGAN	13,362	8,039	332,853	\$59.04	\$19,650,397
MINNESOTA	42,106	27,222	1,928,932	\$55.44	\$106,949,033
MISSISSIPPI	16,889	13,567	841,826	\$42.94	\$36,146,073
MISSOURI	32,259	22,804	1,726,835	\$63.33	\$109,367,542
MONTANA	13,194	7,925	2,854,307	\$37.24	\$106,295,808
NEBRASKA	22,162	14,448	1,425,407	\$55.68	\$79,368,648
NEVADA	36	10	3,123	\$40.00	\$124,940
NEW JERSEY	69	30	723	\$52.85	\$38,209
NEW MEXICO	2,259	1,518	483,181	\$37.83	\$18,280,620
NEW YORK	2,729	1,729	64,498	\$54.76	\$3,531,638
NORTH CAROLINA	8,177	6,497	151,008	\$45.71	\$6,902,672
NORTH DAKOTA	26,600	18,520	3,180,569	\$38.36	\$121,998,974
OHIO	13,187	8,542	377,089	\$71.01	\$26,775,202
OKLAHOMA	11,814	8,688	1,192,504	\$42.48	\$50,657,221
OREGON	2,723	2,012	530,766	\$49.06	\$26,040,138
PENNSYLVANIA	4,376	2,649	101,078	\$63.11	\$6,379,534
PUERTO RICO	82	8	455	\$60.36	\$27,465
SOUTH CAROLINA	8,989	6,737	278,071	\$42.37	\$11,780,641
SOUTH DAKOTA	18,106	12,476	2,120,255	\$41.48	\$87,956,400
TENNESSEE	14,505	10,829	475,605	\$51.80	\$24,637,904
TEXAS	31,067	19,762	41,509,485	\$39.53	\$164,086,588
UTAH	1,476	997	233,978	\$40.03	\$9,365,115
VERMONT	24	10	193	\$50.00	\$9,670
VIRGINIA	4,321	3,186	79,556	\$52.27	\$4,158,345
WASHINGTON	6,498	4,483	1,047,029	\$50.28	\$52,645,308
WEST VIRGINIA	163	35	618	\$48.79	\$30,159
WISCONSIN	28,205	20,790	746,586	\$66.79	\$49,862,295
WYOMING	1,223	796	257,280	\$38.43	\$9,887,313

Crop Acreage Base Reduction

1st Through 12th Sign-Ups

STATE	WHEAT	CORN	BARLEY	GRAIN SORGHUM	OATS	UPLAND COTTON
TOTAL	10,833,508	4,293,242	2,833,533	2,465,010	1,396,788	1,432,762
ALABAMA	113,630	48,300	302	29,028	8,444	26,628
ALASKA	24	0	16,147	0	338	0
ARKANSAS	75,570	2,690	73	44,525	6,655	3,022
CALIFORNIA	24,115	805	69,813	51	1,451	360
COLORADO	814,796	26,390	92,720	185,913	13,543	0
CONNECTICUT	0	10	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	85	387	140	0	0	0
FLORIDA	18,312	17,374	0	4,478	6,501	3,841
GEORGIA	190,588	111,600	6,355	28,955	23,199	18,955
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	289,244	3,751	260,601	29	6,054	0
ILLINOIS	151,188	277,485	760	38,082	10,931	0
INDIANA	65,226	186,827	281	335	6,310	0
IOWA	41,825	1,201,325	749	3,045	126,887	0
KANSAS	1,302,630	60,062	73,206	659,584	66,161	45
KENTUCKY	89,861	126,137	3,037	21,847	574	23
LOUISIANA	18,561	3,622	0	18,860	1,836	15,236
MAINE	126	317	205	0	6,023	0
MARYLAND	2,100	7,366	1,105	91	193	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	21	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	39,780	122,808	2,416	38	20,929	0
MINNESOTA	411,806	436,010	240,408	291	204,871	0
MISSISSIPPI	156,712	28,250	52	64,623	3,364	46,401
MISSOURI	421,701	250,793	3,485	138,764	21,830	250
MONTANA	1,051,763	4,638	740,593	379	50,819	0
NEBRASKA	327,457	357,828	34,875	129,695	85,764	0
NEVADA	225	0	355	0	258	0
NEW JERSEY	48	120	6	5	6	0
NEW MEXICO	240,159	6,493	5,206	120,903	897	19,828
NEW YORK	3,412	15,230	1,006	4	6,220	0
NORTH CAROLINA	25,600	28,186	5,744	5,719	3,587	1,734
NORTH DAKOTA	1,138,046	134,417	580,059	1,837	263,683	0
OHIO	55,928	124,391	145	83	8,220	0
OKLAHOMA	720,902	5,342	6,787	145,715	16,330	62,726
OREGON	296,995	833	149,596	3	4,144	0
PENNSYLVANIA	5,641	24,702	1,225	223	7,806	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	64,434	40,818	4,959	6,179	9,085	8,795
SOUTH DAKOTA	631,549	195,025	230,312	101,425	270,518	0
TENNESSEE	97,238	69,863	667	37,304	633	21,055
TEXAS	1,313,176	78,484	20,648	674,763	46,940	1,203,770
UTAH	97,174	573	21,850	456	566	0
VERMONT	0	15	0	0	2	0
VIRGINIA	12,186	18,086	5,545	1,566	760	92
WASHINGTON	401,919	2,400	235,980	15	4,650	0
WEST VIRGINIA	24	172	44	0	15	0
WISCONSIN	17,413	271,361	7,119	95	69,832	0
WYOMING	104,338	1,937	8,955	103	9,957	0

Erosion Reduction and Tree Acreage

1st Through 12th Sign-Ups

STATE	ACRES OF TREES	AVERAGE EROSION REDUCTION, TONS/AC/YR	TOTAL EROSION REDUCTION TONS/YR
TOTAL	2,487,752	19	694,062,336
ALABAMA	311,130	18	10,014,391
ALASKA	0	5	124,602
ARKANSAS	150,862	14	3,583,531
CALIFORNIA	1,572	14	2,589,598
COLORADO	642	25	48,943,216
CONNECTICUT	10	12	120
DELAWARE	173	8	7,827
FLORIDA	122,807	15	2,018,829
GEORGIA	645,931	13	8,834,344
HAWAII	31	4	340
IDAHO	2,836	16	14,011,351
ILLINOIS	35,579	20	15,945,270
INDIANA	18,065	15	7,015,753
IOWA	16,157	18	40,694,095
KANSAS	3,067	16	47,796,137
KENTUCKY	3,877	33	15,041,810
LOUISIANA	79,242	12	1,707,882
MAINE	2,567	7	268,897
MARYLAND	1,852	9	184,297
MASSACHUSETTS	10	7	222
MICHIGAN	16,658	10	3,260,489
MINNESOTA	50,374	17	32,599,924
MISSISSIPPI	497,336	20	16,814,431
MISSOURI	18,628	19	32,085,949
MONTANA	1,237	13	37,238,799
NEBRASKA	4,145	22	31,790,965
NEVADA	0	16	49,130
NEW JERSEY	27	16	11,325
NEW MEXICO	0	42	20,127,135
NEW YORK	3,626	12	741,396
NORTH CAROLINA	88,504	16	2,474,608
NORTH DAKOTA	1,313	14	45,842,990
OHIO	11,709	11	3,945,752
OKLAHOMA	1,842	23	27,258,836
OREGON	3,215	11	5,905,385
PENNSYLVANIA	2,239	16	1,632,138
PUERTO RICO	34	35	16,076
SOUTH CAROLINA	217,536	13	3,532,489
SOUTH DAKOTA	1,253	10	22,050,638
TENNESSEE	30,276	23	10,786,232
TEXAS	21,074	35	144,704,250
UTAH	0	16	3,828,295
VERMONT	0	13	2,479
VIRGINIA	29,712	17	1,377,969
WASHINGTON	1,497	14	14,184,226
WEST VIRGINIA	32	11	6,541
WISCONSIN	66,277	13	9,649,654
WYOMING	8	13	3,361,722

The 13th Sign-Up

In December 1994, the USDA announced its intention to allow CRP participants to release all or part of their contracted acreages before the contract expiration date, without penalty.

This optional provision was available to all acreage enrolled during Sign-Ups 1 through 12, with the exception of land devoted to certain conservation practices, or land located within 100 feet of streams or other water bodies.

With Sign-Up 13, USDA changed CRP's focus to providing significant soil erosion control, water quality, tree-planting, and wildlife benefits. The enrollment authority made available under the early-release option was retargeted to enrolling replacement acres meeting enhanced environmental, wildlife, and conservation criteria.

Because of their important roles in water quality improvement, the enrollment of filter strips and riparian buffers adjacent to water bodies was encouraged with a 10-percent incentive payment.

Summary: 13th CRP Sign-Up

Total Bids Received	24,441
Total Acres for which Bids Were Received	1,173,761
Total Bids Contracted	12,693
Total Acres Contracted	609,871
Total Base Acreage Reduction	368,662
Estimated Total Annual Rental Payment	\$32,890,343
Average Rental Rate per Acre	\$53.93
Acres of Trees Contracted	79,424

Conservation Practices

13th Sign-Up

Practice Code	Practice	Acres	Cost	Cost/Acre
CP1	Establishment of permanent introduced grasses and legumes	283,315	\$9,676,400	\$34.15
CP2	Establishment of permanent native grasses	117,272	\$4,795,010	\$40.89
CP3	Tree planting	79,424	\$4,657,469	\$58.64
CP4	Permanent wildlife habitat	4,063	\$190,734	\$46.94
CP5	Field windbreak establishment	389	\$87,833	\$225.79
CP6	Diversions	44	\$7,121	\$161.84
CP7	Erosion control structure	5	\$8,867	\$1,173.40
CP8	Grass waterways	1,201	\$323,531	\$269.38
CP9	Shallow water areas for wildlife	2,391	\$292,889	\$122.50
CP10	Vegetative cover, grass - already established	89,260	\$0	\$0.00
CP11	Vegetative cover, trees - already established	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP12	Wildlife food plots	1,558	\$0	\$0.00
CP13	Vegetative filter strips	30,679	\$1,614,933	\$52.64
CP14	Bottomland timber establishment on wetlands	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP15	Establishment of permanent vegetative cover (contour grass strips)	28	\$556	\$19.86
CP16	Shelterbelt establishment	240	\$63,395	\$264.15
CP17	Living snow fences	2	\$1,051	\$525.50
CP18	Establishment of permanent vegetation to reduce salinity	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP19	Alley cropping	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP20	Alternative Perennial	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP21	Filter Strips*	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP22	Riparian Buffer	0	\$0	\$0.00
CP23	Wetland Restoration**	0	\$0	\$0.00
TOTAL		609,871	\$21,719,789	

*Available beginning with 14th (continuous) Sign-Up

**Available beginning with 15th Sign-Up

Bid and Contract Data

13th Sign-Up

STATE	NUMBER OF BIDS	NUMBER OF CONTRACTS	ACRES CONTRACTED	RENTAL RATE	ANNUAL RENTAL
TOTAL	24,441	12,693	609,871	\$53.93	\$32,890,343
ALABAMA	350	186	10,630	\$43.12	\$458,366
ARKANSAS	82	38	2,115	\$41.51	\$87,794
CALIFORNIA	7	3	3,168	\$22.36	\$70,836
COLORADO	120	55	4,062	\$27.47	\$111,583
DELAWARE	3	2	62	\$79.00	\$4,898
FLORIDA	105	61	2,870	\$35.17	\$100,938
GEORGIA	411	302	9,936	\$36.45	\$362,167
IDAHO	136	67	4,749	\$43.70	\$207,531
ILLINOIS	2,647	1,549	33,114	\$88.22	\$2,921,317
INDIANA	782	342	6,316	\$81.29	\$513,428
IOWA	4,086	1,654	75,923	\$92.83	\$7,047,193
KANSAS	1,175	643	30,221	\$40.32	\$1,218,511
KENTUCKY	344	211	7,619	\$64.22	\$489,292
LOUISIANA	125	84	6,385	\$42.31	\$270,149
MARYLAND	151	91	1,540	\$65.62	\$101,055
MASSACHUSETTS	6	3	47	\$122.96	\$5,779
MICHIGAN	1,525	671	19,872	\$48.34	\$960,612
MINNESOTA	1,383	792	16,276	\$67.42	\$1,097,328
MISSISSIPPI	757	518	37,284	\$40.22	\$1,499,562
MISSOURI	2,003	1,130	69,926	\$66.03	\$4,617,214
MONTANA	674	344	55,490	\$30.46	\$1,690,225
NEBRASKA	836	487	23,031	\$62.25	\$1,433,680
NEW HAMPSHIRE	3	1	11	\$48.00	\$528
NEW JERSEY	4	2	17	\$41.00	\$697
NEW MEXICO	57	29	5,625	\$22.62	\$127,238
NEW YORK	130	93	3,113	\$36.12	\$112,442
NORTH CAROLINA	216	134	2,470	\$44.34	\$109,520
NORTH DAKOTA	510	358	31,539	\$26.67	\$841,145
OHIO	1,335	419	7,876	\$67.21	\$529,346
OKLAHOMA	356	158	13,469	\$28.82	\$388,177
OREGON	51	2	29	\$74.57	\$2,163
PENNSYLVANIA	224	157	4,877	\$40.89	\$199,421
PUERTO RICO	8	4	162	\$50.00	\$8,100
SOUTH CAROLINA	296	208	4,965	\$32.98	\$163,746
SOUTH DAKOTA	476	201	15,484	\$31.54	\$488,397
TENNESSEE	300	218	8,526	\$50.94	\$434,314
TEXAS	587	306	44,563	\$33.58	\$1,496,426
VIRGINIA	113	46	1,157	\$43.75	\$50,619
WASHINGTON	281	156	13,371	\$55.19	\$737,945
WEST VIRGINIA	1	1	35	\$30.00	\$1,050
WISCONSIN	1,787	963	31,207	\$61.32	\$1,913,613
WYOMING	6	4	742	\$18.26	\$13,549

Crop Acreage Base Reduction

13th Sign-Up

STATE	WHEAT	CORN	BARLEY	GRAIN SORGHUM	OATS	UPLAND COTTON
TOTAL	136,663	110,642	29,870	29,620	32,338	29,136
ALABAMA	2,775	1,266	0	341	116	1,420
ALASKA	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	542	41	0	221	8	137
CALIFORNIA	0	0	1,188	0	0	0
COLORADO	1,845	77	177	202	237	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	6	0
DELAWARE	0	0	53	0	0	0
FLORIDA	389	422	0	18	185	59
GEORGIA	2,536	1,556	24	521	322	345
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	844	0	2,439	0	39	0
ILLINOIS	6,756	10,751	45	1,038	860	0
INDIANA	1,051	2,362	5	3	100	0
IOWA	1,131	36,466	79	102	8,214	0
KANSAS	14,401	537	498	5,964	1,293	0
KENTUCKY	1,202	2,543	80	254	31	0
LOUISIANA	977	461	0	353	174	731
MAINE	0	0	0	0	0	0
MARYLAND	132	362	123	74	16	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	14	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	2,645	6,396	213	3	1,424	0
MINNESOTA	2,868	3,660	1,270	2	2,156	0
MISSISSIPPI	5,297	2,839	0	1,846	161	7,635
MISSOURI	16,406	11,163	124	3,926	1,268	0
MONTANA	25,562	67	9,411	0	1,798	0
NEBRASKA	4,205	5,139	312	3,535	1,948	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	11	0	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	3	10	0	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	2,662	52	1	2,002	6	342
NEW YORK	180	890	46	0	290	0
NORTH CAROLINA	444	384	61	29	143	35
NORTH DAKOTA	9,858	1,821	5,843	61	3,549	0
OHIO	1,214	2,148	15	0	273	0
OKLAHOMA	9,833	0	15	341	195	560
OREGON	0	0	0	0	12	0
PENNSYLVANIA	301	1,094	44	7	493	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	1,268	1,185	39	93	129	270
SOUTH DAKOTA	4,485	863	1,633	499	2,581	0
TENNESSEE	1,481	1,540	0	497	13	1,275
TEXAS	8,044	4,063	201	7,640	411	16,327
UTAH	0	0	0	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	173	265	93	24	9	0
WASHINGTON	4,360	0	5,428	0	186	0
WEST VIRGINIA	0	5	0	0	11	0
WISCONSIN	441	10,193	367	26	3,628	0
WYOMING	352	0	16	0	60	0

Erosion Reduction and Tree Acreage

13th Sign-Up

STATE	ACRES OF TREES	AVERAGE EROSION REDUCTION, TONS/AC/YR	TOTAL EROSION REDUCTION TONS/YR
TOTAL	79,424	10	5,814,000
ALABAMA	5,444	7	75,000
ALASKA	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	1,800	8	16,000
CALIFORNIA	0	4	13,000
COLORADO	2	17	70,000
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0
DELAWARE	0	0	0
FLORIDA	2,665	10	29,000
GEORGIA	8,616	12	118,000
HAWAII	0	0	0
IDAHO	23	10	47,000
ILLINOIS	2,774	9	295,000
INDIANA	1,050	8	51,000
IOWA	1,054	10	735,000
KANSAS	36	6	181,000
KENTUCKY	323	8	63,000
LOUISIANA	5,424	7	42,000
MAINE	0	0	0
MARYLAND	58	3	4,000
MASSACHUSETTS	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	1,552	6	123,000
MINNESOTA	872	7	114,000
MISSISSIPPI	32,434	11	414,000
MISSOURI	2,793	8	558,000
MONTANA	0	6	335,000
NEBRASKA	145	8	194,000
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	0	0
NEVADA	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	0	0	0
NEW MEXICO	0	20	114,000
NEW YORK	156	3	10,000
NORTH CAROLINA	1,588	10	24,000
NORTH DAKOTA	7	8	239,000
OHIO	498	6	49,000
OKLAHOMA	127	10	133,000
OREGON	0	0	0
PENNSYLVANIA	82	6	31,000
PUERTO RICO	75	43	7,000
SOUTH CAROLINA	2,773	7	33,000
SOUTH DAKOTA	7	8	118,000
TENNESSEE	1,552	12	104,000
TEXAS	195	26	1,176,000
UTAH	0	0	0
VERMONT	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	178	1	15,000
WASHINGTON	69	9	122,000
WEST VIRGINIA	1	0	0
WISCONSIN	5,055	5	162,000
WYOMING	0	0	0

The 14th (Continuous) Sign-Up

The USDA announced and implemented a "continuous CRP Sign-Up" beginning in September 1996, for producers wishing to enroll acreage designated for various environmentally related practices into the CRP. This provided management flexibility to farmers and ranchers to implement the following special practices on their cropland: Filterstrips, Riparian Buffers, Shelter Belts, Living Snow Fences, Field Windbreaks, Grassed Waterways, Salt Tolerant Vegetation, and Shallow Water Areas for Wildlife.

Eligible cropland acreage devoted to these practices is automatically accepted into CRP at a per acre rental rate not to exceed CCC's maximum payment amounts. Competitive bidding is not used, because relatively small acreage devoted to one of these

practices provides a positive environmental impact for a much larger area. However, producers may bid to receive an amount less than the maximum payment rate.

In addition to the rental payments described, CCC also pays 50% of the cost of establishing the permanent cover.

Current Status of the CRP

Since the first sign-up, conducted in the Spring of 1986, through the 12th sign-up held in mid-1992, 36,422,772 acres were contracted into CRP. Currently (January 1, 1997) there are 32,956,477 acres under active CRP contract. The following tables summarize how the CRP arrived at the current acreage total, the distribution of current acreages by practice, and future expiration dates.

Summary: All Active Contracts

Total Acres Contracted - Sign-Ups 1-12	36,422,772
Acres lost through attrition since 1986 (terminations and compliance violations)	-1,528,380
Acres lost through 1995 early release provisions	-704,380
Acres lost through contract expiration in 1995	-125,862
Acres lost through 1996 early release provisions	-738,813
Acres lost through contract expiration in 1996	-955,705
Acres lost through 1996 early release (system recordations 10-1-96 to 12-31-96)	-29,631
	32,340,001
Replacement acres, Sign-Up 13	609,871
	32,949,872
Replacement acres, Sign-Up 13 (system recordations 10-1-96 to 12-31-96)	6,605
Total Active Contract Acreage, January 1997	32,956,477

Summary of All Active Contracts

State	Total No. of Contracts	Total CRP Acres	Cropped Wetland Acres	Scour Erosion Acres	Tree Practice Acres	Average Soil Erosion Tons/ Acre/Yr.	Total Annual Erosion Tons/Yr.	Average Rental Rate	Total Rental Rate
TOTAL	375,798	32,956,477	405,368	134,829	2,349,979	18	603,015,000	\$49.21	1,621,788,479
ALABAMA	9,868	527,044	4,989	3,423	293,090	17	8,920,000	\$42.75	\$22,531,131
ALASKA	50	24,404	0	0	9	7	159,000	\$35.94	\$877,080
ARIZONA	1	33	0	0	0	0	0	\$40.00	\$1,320
ARKANSAS	3,250	231,319	10,932	11,935	142,886	13	3,115,000	\$48.64	\$110,251,356
CALIFORNIA	507	176,112	0	0	915	13	2,320,000	\$48.22	\$8,492,121
COLORADO	6,506	1,893,915	85	0	229	24	46,099,000	\$40.98	\$77,612,637
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0	0	\$0.00	\$0
DELAWARE	26	767	0	0	122	5	4,000	\$70.59	\$54,143
FLORIDA	2,494	121,001	45	225	109,520	15	1,826,000	\$42.05	\$5,088,092
GEORGIA	14,585	600,154	2,132	290	547,954	13	7,716,000	\$42.95	\$25,776,614
HAWAII	1	592	0	0	0	5	3,000	\$80.00	\$47,360
IDAHO	3,910	790,991	2,246	643	1,129	16	12,747,000	\$45.63	\$36,092,919
ILLINOIS	20,537	732,345	13,364	2,167	39,950	18	13,524,000	\$77.90	\$57,049,676
INDIANA	11,136	382,863	2,469	373	19,642	15	5,723,000	\$75.31	\$28,833,413
IOWA	34,831	1,749,602	13,694	34,828	19,171	18	31,110,000	\$83.66	\$146,371,703
KANSAS	32,071	2,856,130	1,107	3,110	1,600	16	45,369,000	\$52.64	\$150,346,683
KENTUCKY	71,192	337,263	258	544	3,876	28	9,583,000	\$59.57	\$20,090,757
LOUISIANA	1,759	141,151	30,844	480	83,560	11	1,534,000	\$44.10	\$6,224,759
MAINE	892	29,831	122	742	1,958	7	201,000	\$49.55	\$1,478,126
MARYLAND	734	19,309	1,716	0	1,516	8	154,000	\$73.20	\$1,413,419
MASSACHUSETTS	6	54	0	0	0	0	0	\$113.61	\$6,135
MICHIGAN	8,728	325,201	1,264	80	18,298	9	3,034,000	\$58.68	\$19,082,795
MINNESOTA	26,103	1,566,764	4,448	1,053	51,073	17	26,476,000	\$54.33	\$85,122,288
MISSISSIPPI	14,040	804,435	15,148	44,263	520,994	19	15,426,000	\$42.89	\$34,502,217
MISSOURI	24,313	1,627,851	3,205	4,773	24,803	18	29,428,000	\$63.63	\$103,580,159
MONTANA	8,493	2,743,750	1,128	0	905	13	35,449,000	\$37.05	\$101,655,938
NEBRASKA	14,276	1,255,684	2,416	523	3,416	21	26,420,000	\$55.37	\$69,527,223
NEW HAMPSHIRE	10	11	0	0	0	0	0	\$48.00	\$528
NEVADA	1	2,353	0	0	0	16	38,000	\$40.00	\$94,120
NEW JERSEY	23	550	36	0	27	11	6,000	\$53.62	\$29,491
NEW MEXICO	1,623	467,739	0	0	102	39	18,240,000	\$37.58	\$17,577,632
NEW YORK	1,643	54,576	326	38	2,912	11	583,000	\$53.37	\$2,912,721
NORTH CAROLINA	6,187	132,742	2,813	145	82,916	16	2,119,000	\$45.80	\$6,079,584
NORTH DAKOTA	18,834	2,829,585	134,101	2,902	1,270	15	41,765,000	\$38.18	\$108,033,555
OHIO	8,308	328,147	3,992	1,002	11,481	10	3,286,000	\$72.22	\$23,698,776
OKLAHOMA	8,659	1,141,865	476	7,307	1,778	22	25,543,000	\$42.26	\$48,255,215
OREGON	1,993	486,240	683	961	1,089	11	5,381,000	\$48.97	\$23,811,173
PENNSYLVANIA	2,472	89,157	182	0	1,714	14	1,277,000	\$62.42	\$5,565,180
PUERTO RICO	8	394	0	0	97	33	13,000	\$56.46	\$22,245
SOUTH CAROLINA	6,920	263,322	1,493	2,836	207,784	13	3,313,000	\$42.20	\$11,112,188
SOUTH DAKOTA	11,954	1,693,555	114,452	3,713	1,012	11	18,208,000	\$40.90	\$69,266,400
TENNESSEE	9,626	381,394	4,846	800	30,614	21	7,999,000	\$51.92	\$19,801,976
TEXAS	19,704	3,921,987	486	3,382	16,540	30	118,859,000	\$39.47	\$154,800,827
UTAH	1,008	218,485	0	42	0	17	3,688,000	\$39.78	\$8,691,333
VERMONT	5	114	0	0	10	18	2,000	\$50.00	\$5,700
VIRGINIA	3,028	70,431	183	207	28,272	15	1,060,000	\$52.26	\$3,680,724
WASHINGTON	4,668	1,020,196	514	74	1,594	14	13,789,000	\$50.37	\$51,387,273
WEST VIRGINIA	27	439	0	8	38	11	5,000	\$49.10	\$21,555
WISCONSIN	21,960	666,844	29,173	1,960	74,109	12	8,083,000	\$66.50	\$44,345,126
WYOMING	828	247,791	0	0	7	14	3,417,000	\$38.45	\$9,527,564

Conservation Practices

1986 Through 1997

Practice Code	Practice	Acres
CP1	Establishment of permanent introduced grasses and legumes	18,899,212
CP2	Establishment of permanent native grasses	7,811,239
CP3	Tree planting	2,192,580
CP4	Permanent wildlife habitat	1,544,244
CP5	Field windbreak establishment	8,243
CP6	Diversions	157,746
CP7	Erosion control structure	47,732
CP8	Grass waterways	13,843
CP9	Shallow water areas for wildlife	17,307
CP10	Vegetative cover - grass - already established	2,207,721
CP11	Vegetative cover - trees - already established	81,535
CP12	Wildlife food plots *	29,325
CP13	Vegetative filter strips	81,250
CP14	Bottomland timber establishment on wetlands	75,790
CP15	Establishment of permanent vegetative cover (contour grass strips)	519
CP16	Shelterbelt establishment	507
CP17	Living snow fences	28
CP18	Establishment of permanent vegetation to reduce salinity	4,883
CP19	Alley cropping	74
CP20	Alternative perennials	62
CP21	Filter strips*	0
CP22	Riparian buffer	0
CP23	Wetland restoration**	0

*available beginning with 14th (continuous) sign-up

**available beginning with 15th sign-up

Summary of Crop Acreage Base Reduction 1986 Through 1997

STATE	WHEAT	CORN	BARLEY	GRAIN SORGHUM	OATS	UPLAND COTTON
TOTAL	10,199,166	3,476,978	2,348,971	2,618,960	1,268,383	1,384,491
ALABAMA	106,205	44,006	26,900	261	8,177	26,340
ALASKA	34	0	0	91,883	763	0
ARIZONA	0	0	0	0	0	0
ARKANSAS	68,794	2,611	42,655	69	5,900	3,192
CALIFORNIA	24,714	154	86	70,976	1,600	30
COLORADO	797,126	19,882	180,824	93,513	12,706	0
CONNECTICUT	0	0	0	0	0	0
DELAWARE	35	260	0	153	0	0
FLORIDA	16,928	15,694	3,885	0	6,282	3,167
GEORGIA	162,580	98,492	25,815	5,604	21,571	15,922
HAWAII	0	0	0	0	0	0
IDAHO	281,151	2,916	30	245,402	5,635	0
ILLINOIS	141,989	241,429	35,178	721	10,614	0
INDIANA	55,213	152,617	185	280	5,563	0
IOWA	35,679	910,493	2,746	640	112,276	0
KANSAS	1,285,241	49,441	640,683	75,527	64,754	60
KENTUCKY	68,214	88,644	18,292	2,281	461	23
LOUISIANA	17,767	3,753	18,936	0	1,899	14,445
MAINE	82	305	0	190	5,260	0
MARYLAND	21,042	6,958	137	1,037	187	0
MASSACHUSETTS	0	18	0	0	0	0
MICHIGAN	40,199	122,170	37	2,529	21,464	0
MINNESOTA	369,888	316,927	277	217,439	173,983	0
MISSISSIPPI	152,106	29,840	62,423	43	3,142	51,354
MISSOURI	398,893	233,243	129,124	3,138	21,218	241
MONTANA	1,042,428	4,293	280	690,618	48,083	0
NEBRASKA	314,972	280,307	122,844	34,220	77,871	0
NEVADA	82	0	0	157	122	0
NEW HAMPSHIRE	0	11	0	0	0	0
NEW JERSEY	46	83	2	6	7	0
NEW MEXICO	237,388	3,830	119,343	4,639	1,060	18,873
NEW YORK	2,814	12,287	3	735	5,289	0
NORTH CAROLINA	23,299	26,058	5,420	5,179	3,230	1,510
NORTH DAKOTA	1,003,060	112,781	1,768	534,858	247,592	0
OHIO	52,762	109,295	81	155	7,863	0
OKLAHOMA	704,534	4,815	140,208	6,339	15,051	57,178
OREGON	253,881	570	3	126,871	3,724	0
PENNSYLVANIA	5,407	21,872	196	1,175	7,202	0
PUERTO RICO	0	0	0	0	0	0
SOUTH CAROLINA	61,046	41,787	5,846	4,593	8,856	7,911
SOUTH DAKOTA	497,638	137,413	90,739	187,852	232,591	0
TENNESSEE	78,936	54,777	33,190	569	495	18,499
TEXAS	1,261,215	60,448	639,172	19,482	44,920	1,165,710
UTAH	93,087	458	32	19,779	513	0
VERMONT	0	16	0	0	0	0
VIRGINIA	10,879	16,344	1,406	4,624	695	37
WASHINGTON	412,026	2,378	17	231,111	5,020	0
WEST VIRGINIA	19	103	0	16	24	0
WISCONSIN	15,227	245,888	108	6,481	64,026	0
WYOMING	103,545	1,314	102	9,814	10,696	0

Contract Expiration Schedule

Program Year	1997	1998	1999	2000	2001	2002	2005	2006	Total
1987	13,256,617								
1988	8,245,398								
1989		4,845,693							
1990			3,556,352						
1991				458,781					
1992					973,350				
1993						1,003,810			
1996							446,792		
1997								169,684	
Total									32,956,477

Further information on the Conservation Reserve Program is available from the Farm Service Agency, United States Department of Agriculture, STOP 0506, 1400 Independence Ave. SW, Washington, DC 20250-0506, or from the FSA Web page at: www.fsa.usda.gov.

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Notes





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